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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1906.

To execute laws is a royal office; to execute orders is to be a king. However, a political executive magistracy, though merely such, is a great trust.—Burke.

Ave Atque Vale!

After four years of honorable service, Andrew Jackson Montague retires from the governorship of Virginia. In aspiring to be United States senator in Congress, and making a hot contest against the distinguished and influential incumbent, Governor Montague naturally aroused much political antagonism, and his every act was scrutinized and criticized, where criticism was possible, by the opposition. If he had aspired to no other political office; if upon his inauguration he had made public a determination to retire from active politics at the close of his term, the case with him would have been quite different. He would have had fewer foes; there would have been far less of criticism; his motives at least would not have been questioned; "political significance" would not have attached to his every act, and he would have had, altogether, a more comfortable administration.

But in spite of critics; in spite of antagonisms; in spite of obstacles that have been thrown in his way; in spite of taunts, and sometimes misrepresentations, and unjust impeachment of his motives, it must be conceded by those, as it is fairly claimed by friends, that his administration, as a whole, has been highly creditable to himself, honorable to the State, brilliant and eminently successful. He has made an industrious Governor, and, in addition to the routine duties of his office, he has responded to well nigh every public call, and has never failed upon occasion to advocate in his eloquent way road improvement, popular education, pure politics, honest government, and the highest standard of public morals and unselfish patriotism.

He has even been condemned by some for giving so much of his time to business of this character, but so far from condemnation, he is entitled to the thanks and commendation of the public for being so liberal with his time and talents in these directions. We have employed the word "business" advisedly; for in our view it is the business of the Governor to go in and out among the people and help them by his presence and by his words of approval and good cheer in their endeavors for betterments of whatsoever character. A Governor may, in the strict line of his duty, devote his entire time to routine work, and still discharge his oath of office; but in pursuing such a selfish course, he will not have done his whole duty by the people. Governor Montague has taken the broader view, and in so doing has rendered a valuable public service.

He has gone outside the borders of his State on many occasions; has gained for himself a national reputation, and has done much by his eloquence to advertise the resources and progress of old Virginia. He is also entitled to commendation and thanks for this service.

During his administration the Corporation Commission was created, and it is to his everlasting honor that in choosing men for that important work he laid aside every consideration save the public welfare, and made the best selections within his reach.

The messages which Governor Montague has sent to the General Assembly from time to time have, in the main, been valuable State papers, containing many practical suggestions for the good of the State, and have been so brief and pointed as to make them models of their kind.

As executive officer, the Governor has endeavored to see to it that the laws were faithfully administered, that good order was preserved, and that outbreaks of mob violence were summarily suppressed. In this regard he has shown patriotic courage that cannot be too highly praised.

We have watched Governor Montague's course with keen interest, and it is our conviction that in the general administration of the affairs of his office, he has followed his conscience; that he has given to the State the best service of an intelligent and patriotic citizen, and that it has been his highest aim and ambition to promote the good of the State, the safety, honor and welfare of the people. In all of which he has had gratifying success.

Governor Montague is succeeded by the Hon. Claude A. Swanson, another distinguished young Virginian, who began life as a poor boy; who rose by his own efforts and abilities to position of prominence and distinction; who for years represented his home district in Congress; who became one of the recognized leaders of that body on the Democratic side; who was always in his place to defend and champion Democratic principles and measures; who took his first defeat for the nomination for Governor in good temper and calm resignation; who never whined or complained because the honor was given to another, but bided his time and went before the people again and finally triumphed over several honorable and distinguished opponents. We extend our hearty congratulations to the incoming Governor and our best wishes, that in the administration of his office his fondest hopes and noblest aspirations may be realized.

For Foot-Ball Reform.

The Foot-Ball Rules Committee met for a twelve hours' session last Saturday and practically decided upon a number of changes which should do a good deal toward reforming a thoroughly demoralized game. The committee's guiding aim was the elimination of brutal play. They sought to effect this end in two ways—one by inviting an open style of game, and the other by putting heavy penalties upon all forms of roughness.

Under the new rules, two disqualifications in the course of a season will disbar a player for one year from the date of his second offense. Another excellent point is that providing a second umpire and authorizing both umpires, as well as the referee to disqualify for rough play. The husky bruiser with the instinct to "do" the crack player on the other side is thus to be watched by three pairs of eyes instead of one. Both these rulings are straight to the point. Brutal play may be penalized by a loss of half the distance between the "down" and the offending team's goal—an extreme possible penalty of some fifty yards. Unnecessary roughness is penalized at fifteen yards. The forward pass, hitherto barred, is to be legalized, but under such restrictions as to make it almost useless as a means of advancing the ball.

As for the line formation, several changes were adopted aiming to do away with the dangerous mass play. Harvard's neutral zone idea, requiring that the two opposing lines shall be separated from each other at the moment of play by the length of the ball, is to be embodied in the new rules. Six men must always be on the line of scrimmage in offense. If one of the five center men drops back as for a kick, his place is to be taken by another—and lighter—man from the backfield or end. This is designed to abolish the heavy tandem play directed at guard or tackle. Whether it will actually accomplish this remains to be seen. It is interesting to note, however, that the committee has in mind a scheme of "laboratory field work," by which the Annapolis and West Point cadets, under proper supervision, may try out various proposed formations before they are incorporated into next year's rules.

Brutality is defined by the committee as "striking with the fist, elbow or knee, kicking or deliberate injury of an opponent." Roughness is defined as "striking the man running with the ball in the face," etc. Unsportsmanlike conduct is defined as "abusive or insulting language to opponents or officials." Three men are to be hired for each game to be on the look-out for each or all of these things. The need for foot-ball reform is rather painfully evident.

W. T. Jerome, Talker.

A brilliant, showy and spectacular man is District Attorney Jerome, of New York. He takes to the limelight as a duck to water. He marks the center of the stage for his own, and struts upon it. His picturesque oratory in his first whirlwind campaign a few years ago surprised and delighted thousands. His second campaign delighted thousands more. His virile and vivid phraseology is a never-failing rouser of popular enthusiasm. Talking is Mr. Jerome's great specialty. Action lags somewhat behind his vigorous utterance. The prosecution of the insurance criminals, for example, was a frequent anti-election theme for his stirring philippics. The prosecution was to begin when the investigative session ended. It has not begun yet. The empanelling of the special grand jury has just been postponed for the third time.

Talking goes to Mr. Jerome's head like wine. He gets drunk on his own oratory. A special hobby of his takes the form of intimating that he knows of a great deal of wickedness fortunately hidden from the general public. This leads him to say a good deal which he can scarcely mean. Not long ago he was moved to make scathing charges against the New York bench. He was urged to give names and specific facts, but has so far neglected to do so. The charges simply rested. Nothing has ever come of them.

A few days ago his denunciatory oratory broke loose again. This time the newspapers of New York city were the butt of his attack. In the notorious libel suit, just ended, Mr. Jerome delivered himself as follows:

"There is hardly a morning paper in New York that does not every day vilify some villain, some scoundrel, some scoundrel which serves no good end. The advertising columns influence and corrupt the news columns. I say this because it is a fact, not because it excuses the existence of a sheet like Town Topics."

So far as the outsider is qualified to judge, these charges are plainly not true. The counting-room does not guide the editorial policy, nor do the advertising columns corrupt the news columns. The insurance investigation is a case in point. The large advertising of the insurance companies in the daily press in no way saved them from whole-souled denunciation. The new traction merger is another. One page of a New York paper carries a big advertisement of the traction scheme of the merger, and another a merciless arraignment of the principles which that scheme represents. As to the

publication of "vicious" and "vile scandals," this, if true, is a direct violation of the very laws which Mr. Jerome is hired to enforce.

It is not seemly that a conspicuous public officer should deal in irresponsible and slanderous talk. If Mr. Jerome is justified in making serious charges against this or that public institution, he is justified in prosecuting it. If he is not justified in the one, neither is he justified in the other. Mr. Jerome should put a check on his very hilarious tongue, or a good into his somewhat indolent flank. He ought to put up or shut up.

Our esteemed contemporary is now getting on the right track as we see it. Virginia should provide herself with good schools, ample for the accommodation of every child between certain ages within her borders, and we believe that she will do so as fast as her finances will permit, but until such accommodations are provided, there should be no general law enforcing attendance upon the public schools. In the meantime we can see no objection to the adoption of the recommendation of Governor Montague that each city and county be given authority under the law to adopt compulsory attendance if the people thereof desire, although we are frank to admit that we are unable to see how the adoption will be of any benefit for some time to come. Few, if any cities, and no counties, are in a position so far as school facilities are concerned to avail themselves of the authority should it be given.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Look at the Constitutional provision. It confines the operation of a compulsory attendance law to children between the ages of eight and twelve, and even within those limits it exempts all children who can read and write, all who are attending private schools, all who are feeble in mind or body, and gives the trustees full authority and discretion to excuse for cause. Do you think that with these restrictions the schools would be overwhelmed?

For our part we believe that very few children would be affected. But the law would operate for the benefit of those children whose parents are too miserly or indifferent to send them to school and for the benefit of walfa. It would also have the effect to make children generally more regular in their attendance.

Chairman Shonts of the Canal Commission, is drawing two salaries, one from the government and one from the Clover Leaf Railroad, of which he is president. It is impossible for him to earn both. A government official drawing \$30,000 a year might well afford to dispense with a \$2,000 railroad presidency. Why not give the Clover Leaf vice-president a chance to move up one?

Whether or not the city should continue to operate her gas works is an open and debatable question, but the report of the expert and the report of the committee are conclusive that the city should not now undertake to build and operate another lighting plant.

Colonel Mann believes that his celebrated weekly is a clean and honorable paper. We don't know just what the colonel's idea of a really naughty paper would be, but we should hardly care to be caught reading it.

Now the nuns in Russia have taken to handling bombs. Bombs, we submit, are absolutely incompatible with the nunnery idea. What is Russia coming to? Her infants will be mailing infernal machines next.

In giving Captain Van Schaick, of the ill-fated Slocum, ten years in Sing Sing, the court was moved by the desire to make an example of him. He was already a fairly good example of how not to run a big passenger ship.

Strawberries are slowly getting cheaper. It will be some time, however, before they get within easy reach of the proletariat.

Governor Magoon's cheery optimism may merely spring from the fact that he considers Panama an excellent place to get away from.

Not even the most casual reader of the newspapers is likely to remain ignorant of the fact that Miss Alice Roosevelt is thinking of getting married.

Colonel Mann's alleged perjury appears to be securing a simpler brand of justice than that accorded to McCall, McCurdy, et al.

Some people maintain that rabbits are the most rapidly multiplying of all animals, some government pensioners.

Stuyvesant Fish says that 32 well known gentlemen hold 1,439 directorships. Blest be the corporate tie that binds.

Nobody can say, however, what is going on in the cerebellum of Mr. Cipriano Castro.

Poultney Bigelow has dwindled until he is about the size of a minute.

Japan doesn't want the Philippines. Who does, by the way?

Princess Ena has met her future mother-in-law. No casualties.

The crab bill is at least not following the tradition and walking backward.

Good-bye, Governor! Howdy do, Governor!

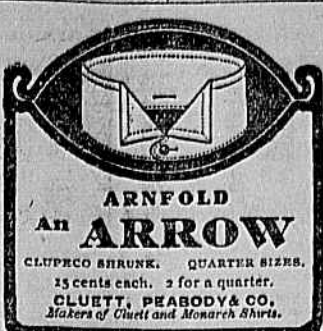
Just old Jeffersonian simplicity, you know.

A FAIR CHANCE

is all we ask in order to demonstrate the wonderful merit of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of Stomach, Liver or Bowel Disorders. You'll be agreeably surprised and wonder why you suffered so long when the medicine to cure you was within reach.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is the only medicine you need to cure Poor Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Chills, Colds, Grippe, Costiveness or Biliousness.



Rhymes for To-Day.

The Poet and the Lady.
He wrote out his heart in that beautiful verse—
All for her, as she saw in one look—
Which won him a name, as I needn't rehearse;
But she scarcely once opened the book.
He wrote her a poet's love letters, which she
Was all too indifferent to read;
His love was as wonderful a muse as might be;
But she had not time to give heed.
He loved her, he loved her, as only he could,
And laid his heart splendidly bare;
His love it was all that is noble and good,
But she did not see it or care.
So he died. (But his name is to go on
With time; up his book then, and skimmed over a rhyme,
And she yawned: "This was written for me."
H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Whiskerville.—"I once struck a town of 5,000 people who couldn't support a barber shop." "Whereabouts in Kansas was it?"

The Deacon's Error.—The Darkville prayer meeting seemed to drag, and Deacon Snowball had dozed away into oblivion of his surroundings. Suddenly the deacon minister said: "Will Deacon Snowball lead in prayer?" Pulling himself together with a start, the deacon created a sudden interest in the meeting by saying, with a sleepy yawn: "Tain't mah lead; I deat!"—Judge.

Common Libraries.—Porkard (of Chicago) showing friends his new residence: "Now, what do you think of that for a Loopy Quinsy dining room? I guess them Astor-Astor hotels ain't got nothing on that, eh?" Friend (from New York): "I should say not! By the way, you haven't shown me the library?" Porkard: "Lib'ry? Wake up! Wake up! Why, Carnegie's made 'em so common all the best families are cutting 'em out!"—Puck.

A Definition.—"What is your idea of success?" "Success," answered the cynic, "consists in making enough stir about your achievements to cause your failures to be overlooked."—Washington Star.

Mere Cabbage.—Stinjay: "How do you like the cigars, old man?" Wiseman: "Well, they might have been good once." Stinjay: "Er-how do you mean?" Wiseman: "Baked with corned beef."—Philadelphia Press.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

February 1st.

1702—Marshal Villeroi, general of the French and Spanish armies in Italy, surprised in his bed at Cremona and taken prisoner by the Imperialists, under Prince Eugene.

1805—The French fleet in the West Indies captured Nevis, the town of Basseterre, in St. Kitts.

1814—Bonaparte defeated by the allied army near Chaumell.

1814—A destructive eruption of Albal, in Lucania, one of the Philippines.

1815—Eruption of the volcano of Albal, in the province of Cambrines, on the southern part of one of the Philippine Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

1815—A catastrophic fire of volcanic towns were entirely destroyed and more than 1,200 of the inhabitants perished.

1820—Ohio State House burned and a large mass of valuable papers perished with it.

1824—The first railroad track of uniform gauge between Buffalo and Chicago completed, making the running of through trains possible.

1834—The splendid Parliament House at Oxford, with the government library and philosophical apparatus, destroyed by fire.

1861—Texas Convention passed an ordinance of secession by vote of 166 to seven, to be submitted to the people.

1861—The Louisiana authorities seized the mint and custom house at New Orleans.

1863—Gunboats made an attack on Fort McAllister, but were unsuccessful.

1864—The Union outposts near Newburn attacked by a strong force and fell back in good order, with but little loss.

1864—The bill creating the office of lieutenant-general passed by the House at Washington, over the protest of James A. Garfield, an amendment being added recommending Ulysses S. Grant for the position.

1865—The Illinois and Maryland Legislatures ratified the anti-slavery constitutional amendment passed by Congress.

1884—The "guanine trust," which had controlled the world's supply of guanine for years, broken, and prices fell twenty-five cents an ounce.

1894—The Wilson tariff bill was passed by the Democratic House at Washington, 204 to 140, with the provision for an income tax appended.

1895—After passing the Ho, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Hoard, of Missouri, came to blows on the floor of the House at Washington.

1904—Judge R. Carter Scott, Richmond, Va., assumes the ermine.

Negro Kills Sheriff.

(By Associated Press.)

JACKSON, MISS., January 31.—Word was brought to the Sheriff's office to-day of the killing of Sheriff J. A. Roberts, of Covington county, yesterday by a negro named Robinson, whom he was trying to arrest. The murderer escaped immediately and Gov. McRae has offered a reward of \$500 for his capture, which has been supplemented by rewards offered by citizens of the county, who are excited over the tragedy. Several persons are on the trail of the negro.

Valencia Victims Recovered.

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA, B. C., January 31.—The tug Lorne landed ten men at the wreck of the Valencia to-day. The recovered three bodies—those of William Shibley, Jr., and two children. The United States torpedo boat destroyer Perry has gone to search for bodies among the islands of the middle channel in Barclay Sound.

WEDDING BELLS IN OLD VIRGINIA

St. John's Church, Tappahannock, Scene of Beautiful Tableau, Marriage Ceremony.

MISS MALLORY THE BRIDE

Weds Mr. George Wyeth Daingerfield, Well-Known Insurance Man.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

TAPPAHANNOCK, VA., January 31.—A beautiful marriage was solemnized at St. John's Episcopal Church, Tappahannock, to-day at 11 o'clock, the contracting parties being George Wyeth Daingerfield, son of the late Judge Henry W. Daingerfield, the popular local agent of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, and the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Byrd Mallory, one of Tappahannock's lovely daughters, daughter of Mrs. Charles O'Connor Mallory. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. N. Maude.

The wedding march was gracefully rendered by Miss Louise Winn, and the church handsomely decorated with pink roses, evergreens and potted plants. The bride was gowned in white silk, with bridal veil, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. Alexander Mallory, and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, A. A. Cralle. Miss Alice Mallory, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. The attendants were Mrs. Mallory Brockenborough, Jeanette Wright and Page Cauthorn; Messrs. W. F. Drawry, of Richmond; Albert Burruss, of Norfolk; Charles Sale, of Essex county.

Long before the hour of 11, the church was literally packed. All standing room was taken to the doors. All classes were in attendance from all parts of the county, thus attesting the popularity of both bride and groom. The happy couple were driven to Milford, and took the train to visit many Northern cities.

Boisseau—Mayes.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, VA., January 31.—One of the most beautiful and impressive church marriages ever witnessed in this section was solemnized at Trinity Lutheran church yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, when Benjamin Boisseau led to the altar one of Sussex county's fairest daughters, Miss Minnie Mayes. The church had been handsomely decorated, and an excellent arch erected, under which the happy pair were joined.

The bridal party entered the church in the following order: Miss Lude Hardaway and G. H. Boisseau; Miss Mattie Harrison and W. J. Mayes; Miss Annie Norr and J. M. Mayes; Mr. J. M. Mayes, best man, and Frank W. Mitchell, who carried the bride up the left aisle supported by her maid of honor, Miss Florence Winfield, which she carried with his brother and best man, A. G. Boisseau, came up the right aisle and met the bride just under the arch. The Rev. W. E. Grant, the pastor of the church, stood waiting inside the chancel. In solemn, impressive and beautiful language the vows were taken and the charge given. Mrs. Green, of Stony Creek, played the wedding march from Loehngren and Hearts and Flowers in a beautiful and impressive manner. The bride is the daughter of Mr. W. R. Mayes, prominent farmer of Sussex county. The bride and groom left for their future home near Dinwiddie Courthouse.

Trice—Bowen.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WEST POINT, VA., January 31.—Mr. C. Mitchell Trice, who was married Tuesday in Washington, D. C., is an old West Point boy, raised and educated here. For the past several years he has been chief clerk of the Washington, D. C., department of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, at Newport News. The bride is Miss Alma D. Bowen, of Fauquier county, who was married to Mr. Trice by Rev. W. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Trice left immediately after the ceremony for Florida, and on their return will visit Misses M. G. and K. Trice, Mr. Trice's sisters, at his old home in West Point.

Lindsay—Goode.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINCHESTER, VA., January 31.—John T. Lindsay, a leading business man of Clarke county, and owner of some of the finest horses in this section, and Miss Ada B. Goode, of Boyce, Clarke county, were married yesterday in Harrisonburg, Pa. The bride, who is the daughter of Thornton Goode, is one of the most attractive and beautiful girls in the Valley.

Elliott—Blanton.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CREWE, VA., January 31.—The wedding of Miss Martha Frances Blanton to Mr. Humphrey John Elliott was celebrated in the Methodist church last evening at 9 o'clock. Rev. Paul Bradley, the bride's pastor, officiated.

The church was beautiful by its decorations of green and white, an arch being formed of palms and white lilies. The groom's sister, Miss Mary Elliott, of Elizabeth City, N. C., presided at the organ and rendered "The Churchyard" from Loehngren as the bride party entered in the following order:

Miss Marie Wherry, as bridesmaid, with Mr. Blair Wilson; Miss Ruby Berry, with Mr. White Hubbard; Miss Martha Elliott, a sister of the groom, with Mr. Reginald James, of Harrisonburg; and his brother, Mr. Richard Elliott, of Norfolk, as his best man, entered by the left aisle, while the bride, with her sister, Mrs. Henry Henry Rhodes, of Norfolk, as dame of honor, entered by the right aisle, preceded by little Miss Thelma Johnson.

A Case of Diphtheria.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ORANGE, VA., January 31.—Dr. John Stated Davis, of Woodbury, Virginia, was to-day called on for consultation with Dr. Lewis Holladay, the school physician, concerning a suspected diphtheria case. Dr. Davis has made a thorough examination of the suspected case as well as of the other boys and of the situation in the school, and has delivered the following opinion:

"There is only one case of diphtheria at Woodbury Forest, which is doing very well. It is thoroughly isolated three hundred yards from the school building. There is no danger of contagion from this case and, therefore, no reason what the other boys should leave the school."

(Signed)
J. S. DAVIS, M. D.
"LEWIS HOLLADAY, M. D."

FAITHFUL CHINAMAN.

Remained Through All Administration in Water Works.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, VA., January 31.—John Arman, a Chinaman, who has been an employee of the city water works for thirty-three years, died to-day, aged sixty-three years.

He had charge of the filter plant and was so faithful and efficient that he remained through all changes of administration. He leaves a widow and six children. His wife was an American and a Catholic, and he died in her faith. His funeral will occur from St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Exception to All Rules.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BOYDTON, VA., January 31.—A somewhat novel question came before Mayor Barkerville this morning in connection with the smallpox situation at South Hill. A gentleman phoned from South Hill to the mayor, asking if a prisoner, which was a white man, who had been in the town of Boydton has quarantine against South Hill. The mayor replied that if the case should turn out to be only a misdeed the man could be bailed and case continued, but if it was a case of felony, then he would admit him to the town and jail, using all the precaution necessary to protect the town of Boydton.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

For Breakfast Luncheon or Tea

A few small biscuits easily made with Royal Baking Powder. Make them small—as small round as a napkin ring. Mix and bake just before the meal. Serve hot.

Nothing better for a light dessert than these little hot biscuits with butter and honey, marmalade or jam.

You must use Royal Baking Powder to get them right.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

MAKE A PARK OF THE BATTLEFIELDS

The Movement Renewed With Much Life By Petersburg Veterans.

CITY COUNCIL TO TAKE ACTION

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., January 31.—Work for the establishment of a national battlefield park around Petersburg begins to take more active and definite form, and prospects are improving. The matter will soon be brought before the Board of Aldermen and Council for official recognition and assistance, and resolutions of endorsement are to be adopted by many Confederate organizations throughout the South. Among the first and most important preparations will be the work for the passage of a joint resolution by Congress, authorizing the President to appoint a commission, to be composed of a United States engineer, a Union veteran, and a Confederate veteran, who shall come to Petersburg, ascertain all the facts about the project, and make a report.

Captain Carter R. Bishop, cashier of the National Bank, has long been a worker for the proposed park, and a conference of other friends of the plan was held to-day at the bank. Among those present were George Cameron, Sr., R. B. Davis, R. P. Barham, N. T. Patterson, George Mason, A. Rosenstock, T. S. Beckwith, Carter R. Bishop, and Colonel Archibald Gracie, of New York, son of the General Gracie of Annapolis, who distinguished himself in the defense of Petersburg, and was killed near this city during the siege.

Colonel Gracie has been in Washington for some time, coming to Petersburg yesterday for the particular purpose of getting information about the battlefield park. He is a guest of Mr. George Cameron, Sr.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson will lecture here some time during February before George A. Thompson Council of the Daughters of Liberty, taking as his subject, "The American Navy." Maurice A. Finn is the purchaser of the buildings at Sycamore and Lombard Streets, the recent sale of which to W. H. Talley for some other party, started many stories of the prospective building of hotels, theatres, restaurants and other new enterprises on the site of the present buildings, which were formerly owned by Robert Harrison and J. K. Jones. Mr. Finn has not announced what he proposes to do with the property. He is a member of the firm of Perkins and Finn, well known contractors here.

A negro with smallpox was found walking the streets this morning, and immediately taken to the pest-house. He was from Chesterfield county, and was found at the corner of Washington and Union Streets, apparently entirely ignorant of what was the matter with him. The charter of T. S. Beckwith & Co., Incorporated, has been recorded in the office of the clerk of the courts. This is a large and well known book and stationery firm, which has been in business here for many years. The officers are: President, T. Stanley Beckwith; Treasurer, T. L. Beckwith; Secretary, M.